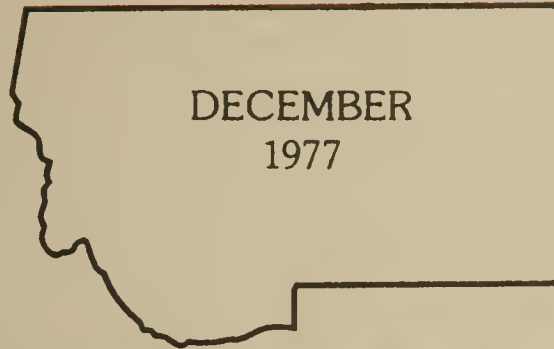


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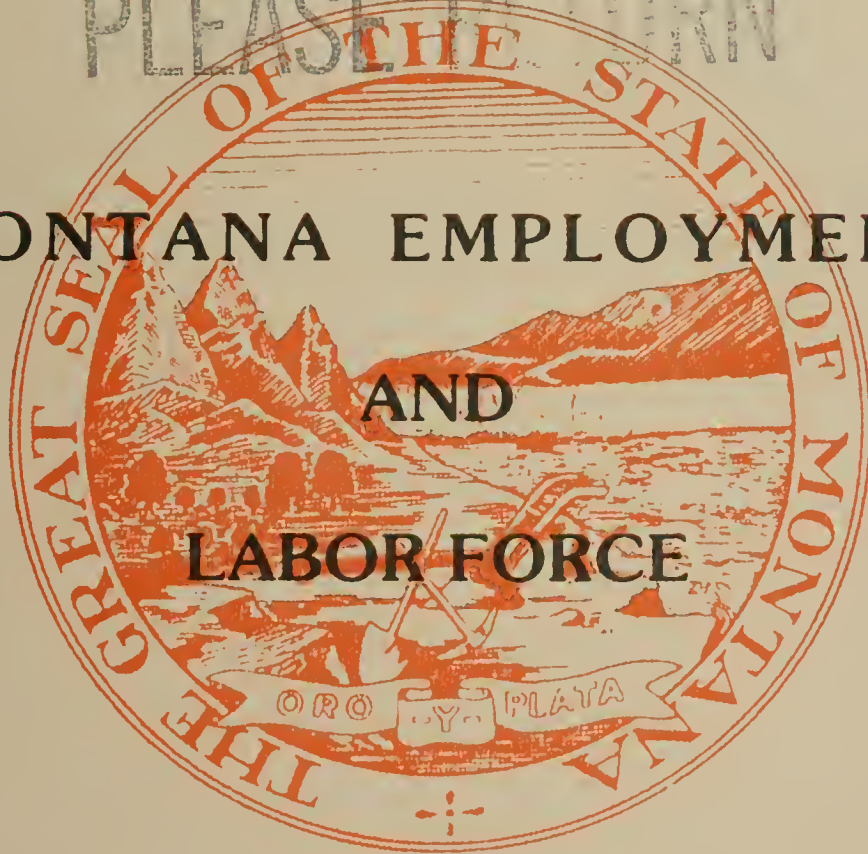
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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

MONTHLY REPORT

DECEMBER 1977

STATE OF MONTANA

THOMAS L. JUDGE, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY  
DAVID E. FULLER, COMMISSIONER

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION  
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Volume 7      Number 12

Produced by:  
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in cooperation with the  
U. S. Department of Labor  
Employment and Training Administration  
and Bureau of Labor Statistics

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the Armed Forces.
2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.
3. Unemployment - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).
4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.
5. Residence Data - a count of employment by where people live.
6. Establishment Data - a count of employment by where people work.
7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics seasonal factor method.
8. Composite Index - an aggregate of six leading indicators. The indicators used are: Manufacturing - Employment, Average Weekly Hours, total Accessions and Layoffs; Average Weekly Initial Claims; and statewide Building Permits. A reverse trend was used for Layoffs and Average Weekly Initial Claims. This composite index is in no manner or form comparable to the United States composite index as published in "Business Conditions Digest", U. S. Department of Commerce.
9. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income, Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.
10. WIN - Work Incentive Program for Aid to Dependent Children recipients.
11. CETA - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1974.
12. CETA-CEP - Concentrated Employment Program funded under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.
13. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by Office of Management and Budget. Must have a central city with population of 50,000 or more.
14. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by the Montana Employment Security Division consists of a central city or cities with population of less than 50,000, and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

# MONTANA EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: — )

(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: - - - - )

1975 - 1977

(Thousands)

370  
360  
350  
340  
330  
320  
310  
300  
290  
280  
270

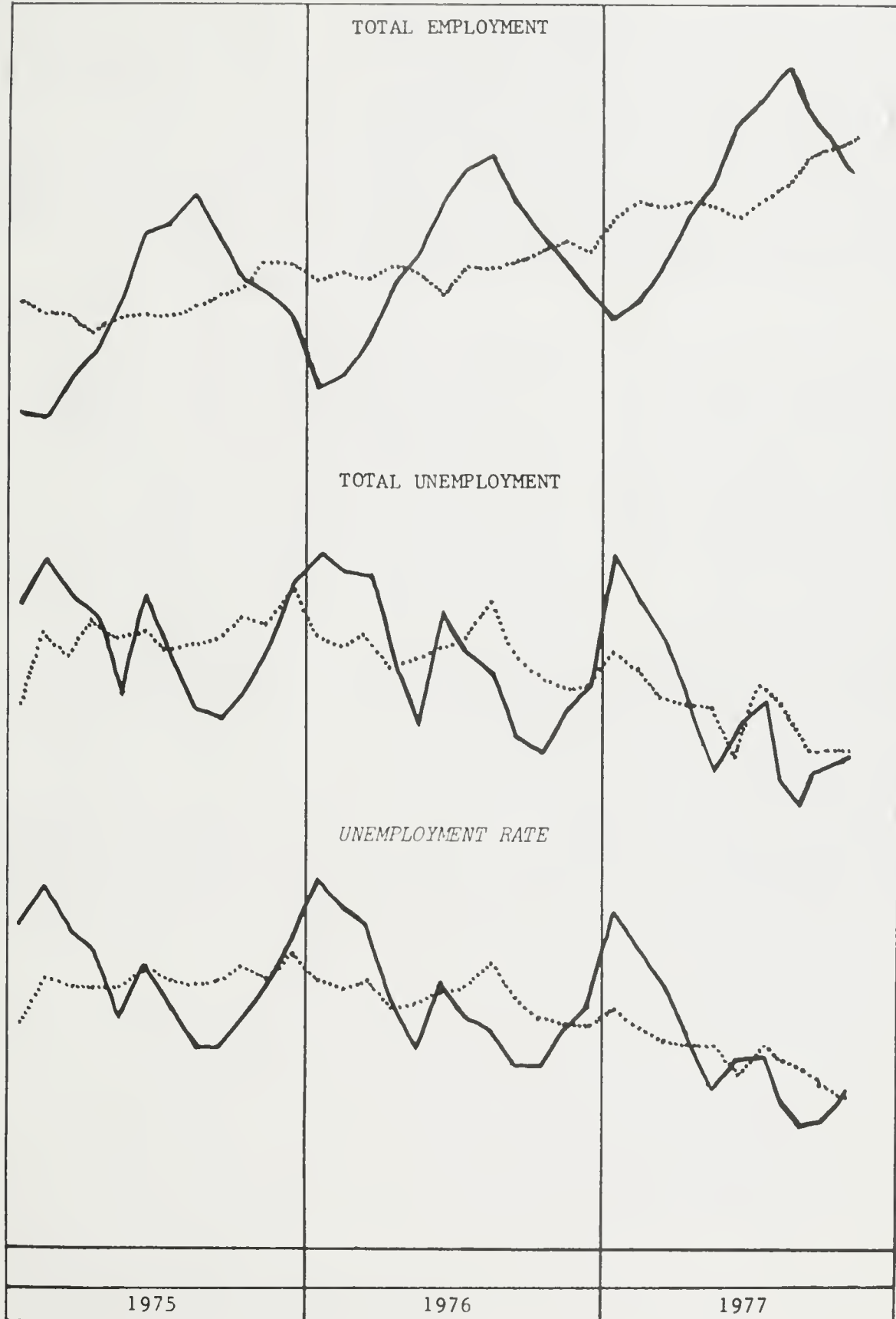
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT

35  
30  
25  
20  
15

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

(%)  
10  
9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2







## HIGHLIGHTS: NOVEMBER 1977



Winter arrived in Montana in November and with it came the general decline in economic activity that was expected as early as the end of September. The labor force statistics reflect this seasonal downturn as employment dropped by nearly 6000 individuals during this period. Unemployment totals also fall in line with seasonal trends, with an increase of 1200 in November. The present rate of unemployment is calculated at 5.4% compared with 5.0% in October. Despite this recent upswing in unemployment the rate remains well below that

recorded in November of 1976 when the percentage of persons in the labor force without work reached 6.9%.

Much of the change in the composition of the labor force can be attributed to the reduction in outdoor - related economic activity. Among males Statewide, the predominant industrial attachments of new unemployment insurance claimants include construction and logging, as well as oil and gas exploration. Employment in state government also decreased from October to November with the shutdown of many fair - weather projects and activities. At present the employment in all industrial sectors appears on the decline; if not directly attributable to deteriorating working conditions, then because of the derivative effects of work stoppages in other industries. Furthermore, average weekly hours in manufacturing showed a slight decline to 42.1, while the figure calculated for contract construction dropped to 37.0 hours.

Reports from the retail sector are not as favorable as might be expected at this time. Business in many areas of the state seems to be stable, but without signs of a substantial holiday increase as yet. During a time of year when industry in other sectors slows down, the holiday buying becomes a particularly important factor in statewide economic health, and as such, justifies close observation in the next month.

The onset of severe winter weather conditions throughout Montana has brought on some abrupt changes in certain industrial sectors during November. Although these changes have been somewhat negative, Montana's economy remains basically sound, for two fundamental reasons. First, seasonal downturns are inherent in any economy to one degree or another. Second, and perhaps more important, is the fact that on a comparative basis, most indicators are much improved over those in November 1976.

## GREAT FALLS SMSA (Cascade County)

### Employment and Unemployment Situation:



The civilian labor force in the Great Falls SMSA experienced a decline of 900 persons during November, bringing that figure to 34,700. Despite this drop, the labor force has still shown a 4.8% increase over November 1976. Furthermore, the number of unemployed persons in the area was reduced by 200, yielding an unemployment rate of 5.2%, the lowest of the past three months. A comparison of non-farm wage and salary employment in November 1977 with that of November 1976, reveals that contract construction was the only industrial sector to show a decrease in total employment. The number of people holding jobs in each of the other sectors either remained the same or increased.

As expected, most of the unemployment insurance claims filed at the Great Falls Job Service office were from outside-construction workers who have experienced temporary layoffs due to poor weather conditions.

### Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

As an indicator of economic health, the number of new businesses in the Great Falls area showed a positive movement during November. Thirty-eight new firms were started this month; a considerable improvement over last month's figure of twenty-six. Furthermore, with 473 businesses started in the SMSA since the beginning of this year, a pace is being sustained in new business formation that is more than 70% greater than during last year's comparable term.

As has been suggested in recent labor force reports, outdoor building activity has been curtailed to a substantial degree due to very cold weather in past weeks. This trend is likely to continue throughout the winter months, with short term activity increases during brief warming periods.

In spite of weather conditions, some major construction projects continue to be undertaken in the area. This is evidenced by the news that a Great Falls firm was recently awarded the contract to erect a new ice activities building on the fairgrounds property in Cascade County. With an estimated cost of nearly \$2 million, the structure should provide a significant economic as well as recreational addition to the area.

The Great Falls Job Service office reports on employment demands in the various industrial sectors indicate generally low demand for workers at the present time. Wholesale and retail trade is the one sector which is an exception to current demand conditions. The need for employees in this area has been constant in recent weeks; likely, in part, to the continuing high level of holiday sales taking place.



## BILLINGS SMSA (Yellowstone County)

### Employment and Unemployment Situation:



Following two consecutive months of increases, the labor force fell 500 in November to 52,500 persons. The number of employed persons equaled 50,500 individuals, down 400 from October's level. In comparison with November 1976, the employed work force has expanded by 2,500 workers, representing a 5.2% annual increase. Non-farm wage and salary employment registered no change in employment from last month, although it remains 2,880 ahead of comparable 1976 figures. Employment in wholesale and retail trade noted the largest gain from last year-1,400 workers. The manufacturing and construction industries also recorded gains of 600 and 500 respectively.

November's unemployment ratio hit 3.8% with 2,000 persons out of work in the Billings SMSA. This compares with 4% for October and 4.9% for November a year ago. Also, the jobless rolls fell 100 from October and 500 from November 1976.

### Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

In November, 72 new business firms entered the Billings SMSA. This represents a 64% increase from the 44 new firms recorded for November 1976. This latest data points toward the continuation of positive economic movement for this indicator, with cumulative new business formations through November still 39% ahead of 1976 figures.

A total of 134 building permits were issued in the city of Billings in November. This compares with 165 permits last month, and 92 permits for November 1976. The 1977 cumulative total hit 1,711, compared with 1,593 permits for the comparable time period a year ago. With the talk of the building boom peaking out around the state, the latest report for Billings is welcome news. It now appears that this area will end the year with a 4% to 7% gain over 1976, and with signs of real stability in the closing months of the year.

In early December, a labor dispute originated between about 40 county road and bridge workers and Yellowstone County. The possibility of a long work stoppage was avoided, as a settlement was reached 3½ days later. The dispute initiated over the amount of wage increases for 1977 and 1978.

The retail and wholesale trade industries continue to highlight the Billings economy. During December, the number of cars near the main shopping areas and in parking lots gave indications of another record holiday sales year. The new downtown parking garage was completed and helped alleviate parking problems near city center stores. And, as reported last month, the area was active, with the recent completion of construction of several new retail and restaurant-oriented establishments, including a new shopping center and addition-remodeling of an existing shopping complex, both in the eastern edge of the Billings area. Repercussions could occur, however, as a result of layoffs of temporary and part-time employees.

The growth of the Billings community continues to rub off on nearby Laurel. Signs of growth include: an industrial park, designated for light manufacturing and industrial firms, a newly built lumber yard, and construction and future relocation of an automotive dealership.

Employment and Unemployment Situation:



November's labor statistics unveiled an increase in the jobless rate for this six-county labor market area. After hovering around 6% for September and October, the rate moved upward to 6.7% for November. The increase was reflected in the increased number of claims filed by construction and other outdoor related workers.

Among the individual counties, the unemployment rate rose in all but Beaverhead County, which recorded a drop from 3.5% to 2.7%. Granite County realized the biggest increase, jumping from October's 5.8% rate to 8.4%.

The actual number of jobless workers totaled 2,300 for the six counties, up 200 from the previous month. And in November 1976, nearly 3,000 were out of work.

Those holding jobs in November totaled 31,600, falling off 1,000 from last month.

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

With the advance of winter weather, the construction, agriculture, logging and other outdoor related industries began the seasonal slowdown of work activities. As such, area job service offices have been receiving claims for unemployment insurance from affected workers from these industries. This situation coupled with the announcement that the local mining-smelting firm in the area will be laying off about 240 employees by January 1, will undoubtedly cause a further erosion of the labor force for December and January. The layoffs were anticipated as the price of copper has remained at a depressed level for the past couple of years. Specifically, the layoffs are due to the closure of the Arbiter plant in Anaconda and the leach and precipitator plants in Butte.

Despite the gloomy news, Butte area retailers recorded active holiday sales, although new hiring was held to a minimum. Another bright spot was, with the adequate snow levels, area ski and resort operators fared well during December, which is a marked contrast from a year ago, when the whole Rocky Mountain region was hit by near drought conditions.

In Dillon, the weather did not seem to hamper construction projects, as work continued on the new mini-mall, the 51 unit apartment complex, the hospital project, and 18 new homes in the area. Also, it was announced that state-federal matching funds have been granted to Beaverhead County for a concrete culvert north of Dillon and also for a new bridge running across a creek in Dillon. The work will be done by the Beaverhead County road crew.

## BOZEMAN LMA



### Employment and Unemployment Situation:

The total number of people in the area's civilian labor force continued to decline for the third consecutive month. With 600 fewer workers included, November's total was 24,600. Of this number, 23,400 persons were employed and 1,200 were unemployed, resulting in an unemployment rate of 5.0%. Though this rate is considerably higher than last month's, it is not unique among the various regions of the state. Indeed, most areas showed increased rates of unemployment during November, and this phenomenon is not unusual for the time of year.

In addition to the many claims being filed by laid off construction workers, adverse weather conditions are now responsible for increased claims from sawmill workers. Frigid temperatures have recently begun to force temporary shutdowns of mills in the Livingston area, and the inconsistencies of winter weather will likely cause some instability in claim loads handled by local offices.

### Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

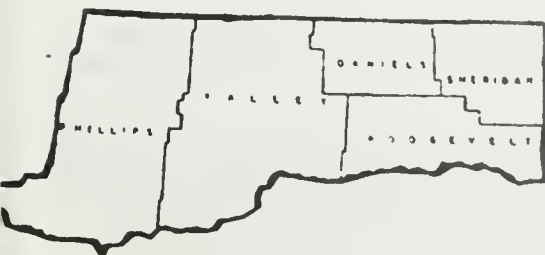
Economic conditions in the Bozeman LMA continued to be essentially stable during November, although some indicators exhibited improvements over those of November 1976.

During the past month, twenty-nine new businesses were established in the labor area, compared to twenty-two in November of last year. This brings the total number of businesses formed since the beginning of the year to 402; a healthy advance from the 1976 eleven month total of 258.

The construction industry has been experiencing its expected downturn in recent weeks. As previously indicated, cold weather conditions have prohibited most outside work, resulting in an increased number of worker layoffs. The weather does not appear to have deterred people from continuing with plans for building when possible, however. Building permits issued in the city of Bozeman maintained a fairly high level, both in number and total cost this month. Among the many projects in the making is the construction of a multi-unit residential building with an estimated cost of nearly \$1.3 million.

Accompanying the holiday season is the anticipated activity increase in the trade and service industrial sectors. Christmas buying is continuing at a brisk pace in retail stores, and reports also indicate that hotels and motels are enjoying increased business volume with many skiers converging on the greater Bozeman area.

## GLASGOW LMA



### Employment and Unemployment Situation:

Civilian labor force figures again were on the decline in November. Responsible for all of this decrease was employment which dropped by 700 during the month. Meanwhile, unemployment edged upward by 200, leaving the unemployment rate to climb by over a full percentage point to 5.3%. Despite this recent rise in unemployment, the situation remained much improved over 1976 when the unemployment rate hovered around 6.0%.



## GLASGOW LMA (Cont.)

The highest county unemployment rate recorded in the LMA was in Valley County with 8.8%. Thus, Glasgow and the surrounding area accounted for the bulk of the increases in the jobless rolls at the LMA level. However, the activities in the other counties were no less significant. In Daniels County the rate of unemployment more than doubled from last month with the number of unemployed now at 51 compared with 23 in October. Roosevelt and Sheridan displayed similar increases with rates of 4.7% and 3.0% respectively. Conversely, on the western side of Glasgow LMA in Phillips County the unemployment dropped to 3.4%. Nearly 20% less were unemployed in November than in the previous month.

### Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Most of the economic activity in the area centers around industrial development in the Glasgow area. At present, interested corporations continue to conduct feasibility studies for relocation at the former U.S. Air Force facility.

Another important economic consideration is still the weather. Extremely low temperatures have initiated shutdowns in all outdoor work with the exception of agriculture where supplemental feeding and care of cattle becomes more critical as the mercury drops.

## GLENDIVE LMA

### Employment and Unemployment Situation:

During the past month the Glendive area has been experiencing the same changes in the overall employment situation as most other parts of Montana. The civilian labor force lost 500 workers, and currently totals 14,600. The ranks of the unemployed shifted this month, with 100 more persons out of work than in October. These changes have increased the LMA unemployment rate to 2.9% for the month of November.

Unemployment insurance claims which have been filed during the past four weeks have come largely from highway construction workers. Poor weather has put a stop to virtually all road work in the Glendive-Sidney region.

### Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

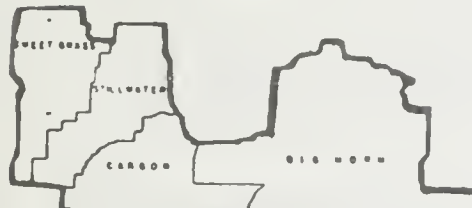
Very little change has taken place in the economy of the Glendive SMSA during the last four weeks. Severe weather continues to hamper many industrial sectors, particularly outside-construction work. Retail businesses seem to be some of the only sources of substantial activity in the area, with heavy Christmas shopping taking place.

The processing of sugar beets has kept the manufacturing sector busy during the month; however, work should begin to taper off soon, and completion is anticipated by the end of January.

The number of new business firms which opened during the month totaled eleven; slightly better than the eight registered during November 1976. More impressive is the fact that to date this year, 153 firms have been established, compared with 95 during the same eleven month period in 1976.

## HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA

### Employment and Unemployment Situation:



In November, the civilian labor force fell 400 from the previous month, bringing the total to 11,600 potential workers. The number of job holders totaled 11,000, which is a loss of 500 workers from last month. This is a normal occurrence for this time of year, with the ending of many seasonal jobs. In fact, November's employment level was 700 above the same month a year ago.

The number of unemployed workers bounced back to September's level of 600 after falling to 500 last month. This development resulted in an increase in the unemployment ratio, from 4.6% in October to 5.4% for November. Still, this represents a considerable improvement from November a year ago, when 6.8% of the civilian labor force was out of work. The rates for the individual counties were as follows: Big Horn 7.1%, Carbon 5.2%, Stillwater 4.1% and Sweet Grass 2.6%.

### Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:


A total of 41 new cars were registered in this four-county LMA during November. And although the year-to-date total for 1977 is still 24% off 1976 figures, November's statistics were positive in that on an annual rate, they would be nearly equal with 1976 levels.

New business formations did not change from last month - the cumulative total through November is still 16% above comparable 1976 figures.

The retail trade industry highlighted the economies of the four counties in this labor area during December, due to heavy holiday spending activities. The local economy in Red Lodge did not receive its usual holiday boost from tourist trade though, as the ski resort just outside of town was not able to open until the last couple of days in December.

## HAVRE LMA

### Employment and Unemployment Situation:



The Havre labor market area's civilian labor force stood at 13,300 in November, 1,100 or 9% above the same month a year ago. Of all the areas in the state, only Helena and Miles City realized higher rates of growth for the above time frame. A total of 12,800 persons were employed in November, which represents a 10.3% increase from November 1976. The employed workforce did drop 200 from last month, but nearly all of this decline can be attributed to seasonality.

Nevertheless, the ranks of the jobless remained unchanged from the previous two months- 500 persons. November's unemployment rate reached 3.5%, compared with 5.3% for the same month one year ago.



## HAVRE LMA (Cont.)

In terms of the labor market, Havre's economy has shown marked improvement throughout 1977, with employment growth and a shrinking jobless rate.

### Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

A total of 140 new businesses were created in the Havre labor market area during the first 11 months of 1977. This represents a 30.8% increase from the 107 firms created in the same period a year ago. On a percentage comparison, all three counties in the area shared fairly equally in gains over 1976 figures.

New car registrations continue to portray a negative outlook for the Havre area, as well as most of the state. As of the end of November, a total of 555 new cars were registered in the three-county area, nearly 28% off of last year's pace. Although all three counties showed negative trends, Hill County showed the largest decline - 44%.

With the recent activity in the Havre labor market, one might easily mistake this area for Billings or Great Falls. In last month's issue, it was stated that construction had started on a new \$8 million shopping center in the city, and early this month, \$1.6 million in industry revenue bonds were sold to help finance the renovation of a downtown building. The facility is being transformed into an enclosed downtown shopping mall. The finished complex will contain 71,761 sq. ft. of space, of which 46,434 sq. ft. will be available for lease. Some of the expected 40 stores are expected to be operating in the mall by spring, with full occupancy by late summer. This is expected to coincide with the opening of the above mentioned 223,000 sq. ft. shopping center on the city's west end. The economic impact of the two centers should be far-reaching in terms of jobs (both in the construction and store operation phases), and the added money flow to the area from residents and out-of-town shoppers.

Also, announced this past month was that a large fertilizer firm will be building a new plant in Havre. The facility will have a bulk storage capacity of 1,665 tons when completed by early spring. Wolf Point and Cut Bank are also receiving new plants. About 3 workers will be employed at each location.

This is not to say that the area is without problems. Seasonal weather conditions have caused shutdown of many construction projects in the area. Other outdoor related industries have also been affected, including oil exploration drilling. And finally, the important agriculture industry is practically at a standstill in terms of employment opportunities, with winter feeding being the primary activity.

## HELENA LMA

### Employment and Unemployment Situation:

Unemployment statistics for the Helena labor area exhibited seasonal characteristics during the month of November. With 26,000 persons in the civilian labor force this month, a loss of 500 people from October's level was realized. Of the total number in the labor force, 24,600 were employed while the number of unemployed workers increased to 1,400. These figures provide a calculated unemployment rate of 5.3%, or an increase of .8% over last month's rate for the LMA.

Unemployment insurance claims filed by laid-off workers in the construction sector continued to build during the past four weeks. One of the coldest winters in recent years has effec-

## HELENA LMA (Cont.)

tively halted most progress on outdoor projects in this industry. Demand for office workers, however, has remained strong, with a relatively large number of openings available.

### Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

In spite of the widespread seasonal employment downturn in the state, the Helena area appears to be holding up very well in other aspects of the economy.

As expected, Christmas shopping has provided a business boost to local retail merchants as well as some service oriented firms. In addition, new business formations in the area showed a healthy increase in November. Thirty-three new firms began operating, compared to twenty-four last month, and only twenty in November 1976.

Another indicator of economic movement is the sale of new cars. In most parts of the state, new car registrations are well behind the levels reached last year. However, the Helena Labor area has a total of 1,688 such registrations to date this year and this is very close to the eleven-month total of 1,728 recorded in 1976. On a comparative basis therefore, the LMA seems to be adequately weathering the severe winter thus far.

## KALISPELL LMA

### Employment and Unemployment Situation:

In November, the civilian labor force stood at 32,500 in this three county labor market area. Those employed totaled 29,800 persons, a drop of 700 from the previous month. The unemployment situation weakened again in November, as the jobless rate jumped from 7.8% in October to 8.3%, with a total of 2,700 unemployed workers in the three county area. Lincoln County experienced the highest rate in the labor area - 10.7%. Flathead and Lake counties followed with rates of 8% and 6.6% respectively. In comparison with November 1976, the labor force has fallen by 1.2%. However, the overall situation has shown improvement in that the employed workforce has increased by

300 workers and the jobless rolls are down 700.

The Kalispell area is still haunted by an immigration of people in an already over supplied labor pool. Also, the area's leading primary industries, logging and wood products manufacturing are at the mercy of the volatile building industry. And as long as interest rates play the primary role in the determination of housing starts, this situation is expected to see little improvement.

### Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

As anticipated, overall economic conditions in the Kalispell LMA continued to exhibit seasonal deterioration. Reports from the three local Job Service offices in this region are generally consistent in their assessments of local employment situations and business trends.

## KALISPELL LMA (Cont.)

The greatest numbers of layoffs have been in the construction sector, while employment in the lumber and wood products industry is fluctuating from week to week. The business boost provided by the harvest and sales of Christmas trees is also on the decline, as the holiday season will draw to a close shortly.

Among the brighter points in the local economy are the prospects for improved activity in recreation related businesses. Heavy snow has provided excellent conditions for area skiers as well as those participating in other forms of winter sport.

New business formations in the three-county area also offer a positive economic indicator this month. The total number of new firms was 66; twice the number which opened in November last year, and a good improvement upon last month's level of 38.

Despite the generally poor conditions in the building trades, a \$1.4 million contract for construction of a new city hall in Kalispell was awarded to a firm there. Work on this major project is scheduled to begin during the first half of December.

## LEWISTOWN LMA

### Employment and Unemployment Situation:



The employment situation in the Lewistown area has shown no improvement over the last month, most indicators having moved in a negative direction. The civilian labor force dropped from its October level of 11,200, to a current total of 10,400. This loss is accounted for in the ranks of employed persons, which also decreased by 800, leaving 10,000 workers on the job during November. Although the number of unemployed people has remained at 400 over the last four weeks, the decreasing labor force has been the factor which has caused an increase in the unemployment rate for the second consecutive month. That rate now stands at 4.1%; an increase of

.3% from October's rate.

As has been the trend throughout the state this month, the unemployment insurance claims filed in the Lewistown area came mainly from workers on outside-construction projects halted by poor weather.

### Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Prevailing economic conditions in the Lewistown LMA this month are essentially stable. With the settlement of the labor dispute in November, work on missile site improvement will begin in earnest during the first week of January. Lewistown Chamber of Commerce officials have been meeting recently with representatives from both the air force and the company which has the job contract, in order to help step up progress on the project.

Christmas shopping is reported to be fairly heavy at most retail establishments as the holiday season reaches its activity peak. Another positive aspect of commerce is new business formations which are up to 101 for the year to date, compared with 63 at the same time in 1976.



## MILES CITY LMA



### Employment and Unemployment Situation:

The civilian labor force continued its seasonal contraction in the Miles City LMA during November. The net decrease amounted to 400 individuals as employment fell by 600 and unemployment expanded by 200. These shifts in the composition of the labor force effected a noticeable rise in the rate of unemployment. It now stands at 4.5% compared with 3.4% in October and 4.8% in November a year ago. At the county level, Rosebud maintained the highest unemployment rate in the six - county LMA. However, attention has been focused in

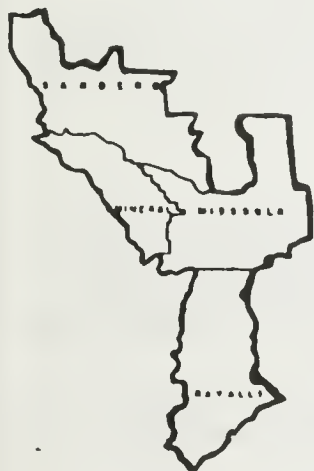
Custer county where nearly a 50% increase in the jobless rolls occurred during the month. This increase is easily traced to layoffs and shutdowns in construction. During this period claimants from this industry accounted for nearly 70% of all new and additional claims for unemployment benefits.

### Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

Weather dominated the economy in the Miles City LMA this month. Frigid temperatures and heavy snowfall forced the shutdown of virtually all construction projects in the area. While this is a notable change from the previous year's activity, it is a normal seasonal pattern for this section of the state. Later in the month skeleton crews did resume work on finishing jobs as the weather somewhat moderated.

On the whole, very little economic activity should be expected in the area until spring. At that point construction as well as agriculture will be back in full swing. There is now talk of a \$3 million rail repair facility which might locate in Miles City in the near future. If approved, it should provide additional impetus to construction this spring in addition to the positive effects on the employment picture in the labor market.

## MISSOULA LMA



### Employment and Unemployment Situation:

The civilian labor force in this region continued its decline this month, reaching a level of 47,200, the lowest number since June. Making up the current labor force are 44,100 employed workers, and 3,100 unemployed potential workers. These figures result in an unemployment rate for the labor area of 6.5%; which is a slight increase from October's rate. Despite this negative movement in employment conditions, the current rate is well below the 8.9% unemployment registered in November one year ago.

Unusually early, heavy snow and cold weather in this LMA contributed to a sharp increase in unemployment insurance claims. Such increases had been anticipated, but not as soon as they actually materialized.

### Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Whereas construction has slowed to a snail's pace throughout most of Montana, the Missoula LMA seems to be a continuing exception to the trend. This is not to say the industry has not been affected by the severe weather (indeed, a great portion of the increased claims activity was from the construction section), but in general the number and size of building projects which continue to be started are greater than in other labor market areas. As might be expected, the city of Missoula is the center of most of this activity.

## MISSOULA LMA (Cont.)

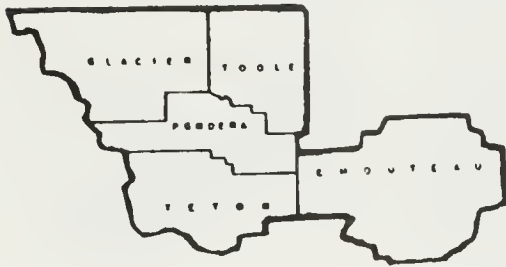
Reports from the city building inspector continue to indicate a substantial increase in building permits over 1976 figures.

The most significant project, economically speaking, is the \$149 million expansion of production facilities at a major pulpwood mill near Missoula, where construction plans which have been in the making for some time are finally being implemented. With completion scheduled for 1981, the expansion is expected to provide 150 new jobs in the forest products industry. Reports further indicate a possible construction payroll of over \$30 million for the undertaking.

New business formations in the four county labor area provide another positive indicator of economic well-being this month. The total of 66 new firms in the LMA is exactly twice the number recorded in November 1976, and thirteen more than last month's total.

Activity in other industrial sectors has slowed noticeably as they endure the harshness of present weather conditions. Consequently, job placements are generally slow in each local office.

## SHELBY - CUT BANK LMA



### Employment and Unemployment Situation:

In November the civilian labor force totaled 16,900 persons, a drop of 900 from the previous month. However, in comparison with November 1976, the labor force has grown by 1,100 persons, or 7%. Those holding jobs in November amounted to 15,900 individuals, which represents a decline of 1,000 from last month.

The unemployment rate also posted a seasonal increase, moving from 5% in October to 5.8% for November, with 1,000 workers being out of work. In November a year ago, 5.9% of the civilian labor force was out of work.

The individual counties experienced jobless rates ranging from a low of 3.4% in Choteau County to a high of 8.7% in Glacier County. Pondera, Teton and Toole counties recorded unemployment rates of 5.7%, 4.5% and 4.7%, respectively.

### Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

A total of 43 new cars were registered in the five county area during November. This brought the yearly total to 671 cars, a 26% decline from the same eleven month period a year ago. The state as a whole has also shown a negative trend for this indicator, although with a 13% decline it is not to the same degree as the Shelby - Cut Bank labor market area.

In contrast, new business formations showed a 21% gain over 1976 levels for the January - November time period.

As with most of the state, hiring activity in the Cut Bank region has centered on holiday temporary sales help in the retail industry, with promotional activities by the local Montana Job Service office in Cut Bank. Other active industries, include construction where activity has mainly been in residential home building. Construction is scheduled to begin on a new Senior Citizens center and recreational facility in the near future. This project is expected to help sustain employment levels in the construction sector of the economy where a seasonal downturn is taking place. Oilfield activity has been steady with about 20 persons working along the mountain front in the Cut bank area.



# MANPOWER PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

November 1977

<u>Program</u>	<u>New Enrollees</u>	<u>Job Placements</u>	<u>End of Month Enrollment</u>
WIN	264	113	2,147
CETA-CEP	60	47	243
CETA-INST.	145	56	652
CETA-OJT	51	46	196
JOB CORPS	63	27	390
PSE TITLE II	73	18	408
PSE TITLE VI	133	30	800
PSE TITLE VI "A"	93	48	508

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U. S.<sup>1/</sup> (1967 = 100)

*Percent Change From:*

<u>Group</u>	<u>Nov. 1977</u>	<u>Oct. 1977</u>	<u>Nov. 1976</u>
All Items	185.4	.5%	6.7%

## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UNEMPLOYED

November 1977

<u>Social Characteristics</u>	<u>Percent of Total Covered Unemployment</u>
Non-White	7.4%
Female	14.5%
Youth	4.9%
Over 45	33.5%

<sup>1/</sup> The Consumer Price Index measures changes in prices of goods and services bought by urban wage earners and clerical workers, including families and single persons.



Table I

RESIDENCE DATA

## MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED  
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Manage- ment Dispute <sup>2/</sup>
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent <sup>1/</sup>		
						Montana	U. S.	
1976								
January	316.8	284.0	263.1	20.9	32.8	10.4	8.8	*
February	317.8	287.0	263.9	23.1	30.8	9.7	8.2	*
March	325.7	295.1	267.0	28.1	30.6	9.4	8.1	*
April	333.4	307.8	272.8	35.0	25.6	7.7	7.4	*
May	336.4	314.0	277.7	36.3	22.4	6.6	6.7	*
June	353.9	325.2	283.5	41.7	28.7	8.1	8.0	.1
July	362.2	335.8	290.9	44.9	26.4	7.3	7.8	.1
August	364.9	339.7	291.3	48.4	25.2	6.9	7.9	.1
September	351.5	329.9	291.9	38.0	21.6	6.2	7.4	.1
October	340.6	319.7	287.2	32.5	20.9	6.1	7.2	.1
November	338.6	315.4	287.2	28.2	23.2	6.9	7.4	.1
December	335.8	311.1	286.7	24.4	24.7	7.3	7.4	.1
1976 Avg.	339.8	313.7	280.3	33.4	26.1	7.7	7.7	.1
1977								
January	324.5	296.9	274.3	22.6	27.6	8.5	8.3	.1
February	328.1	301.3	276.5	24.8	26.8	8.2	8.5	.1
March	336.3	310.8	280.9	29.9	25.5	7.6	7.9	.1
April	344.7	322.8	285.8	37.0	21.9	6.3	6.9	.1
May	349.0	329.7	291.5	38.2	19.3	5.5	6.4	.1
June	365.1	343.9	300.4	43.5	21.2	5.8	7.5	.2
July	373.6	353.0	306.5	46.5	20.6	5.5	7.0	3.3
August	380.9	361.0	311.2	49.8	19.9	5.2	6.8	.2
September	364.8	346.7	307.9	38.8	18.1	5.0	6.6	.1
October	354.9	337.1	304.1	33.0	17.8	5.0	6.3	.5
November	350.2	331.2	302.8	28.4	19.0	5.4	6.4	.1
December	346.8	326.9	302.5	24.4	19.9	5.7	6.0	.2
1977 Avg.	351.6	330.1	295.4	34.7	21.5	6.1		.4
1978								
January								
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

<sup>1/</sup> Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

Series began January 1970.

<sup>2/</sup> Non-additive - included in total employment.

Revised to 1977 Benchmarks.

\* Under 50.

Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

## RESIDENCE DATA

Table II  
GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)Civilian Labor Force  
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED  
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Manage- ment Dispute <sup>2/</sup>
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent <sup>1/</sup>		
						County	State	
1976								
January	30.5	27.4	26.6	.8	3.1	10.3	10.4	*
February	30.6	27.7	26.8	.9	2.9	9.5	9.7	*
March	31.8	28.8	27.7	1.1	3.0	9.5	9.4	*
April	32.2	29.7	28.3	1.4	2.5	7.8	7.7	*
May	32.7	30.4	29.0	1.4	2.3	7.1	6.6	*
June	34.3	31.1	29.5	1.6	3.2	9.4	8.1	*
July	33.9	31.0	29.2	1.8	2.9	8.4	7.3	*
August	34.0	31.4	29.5	1.9	2.6	7.7	6.9	*
September	33.0	30.9	29.4	1.5	2.1	6.5	6.2	*
October	33.0	30.8	29.5	1.3	2.2	6.7	6.1	*
November	33.1	30.8	29.7	1.1	2.3	6.9	6.9	*
December	31.0	28.8	27.8	1.0	2.2	7.0	7.3	*
1976 Avg.	32.5	29.9	28.6	1.3	2.6	8.0	7.7	*
1977								
January	32.2	29.6	28.7	.9	3.0	8.0	8.5	*
February	32.3	30.1	29.1	1.0	2.2	6.8	8.2	*
March	33.1	30.9	29.7	1.2	2.2	6.7	7.6	*
April	33.8	32.0	30.5	1.5	1.8	5.4	6.3	*
May	34.4	32.6	31.1	1.5	1.8	5.2	5.5	*
June	35.7	33.7	32.0	1.7	2.2	5.6	5.8	*
July	35.8	33.8	32.0	1.8	2.0	5.6	5.5	.8
August	35.8	33.8	31.8	2.0	2.0	5.6	5.2	*
September	35.6	33.6	32.1	1.5	2.0	5.5	5.0	*
October	35.6	33.6	32.3	1.3	2.0	5.7	5.0	.4
November	34.7	32.9	31.8	1.1	1.8	5.2	5.4	*
December	33.2	31.1	30.1	1.0	2.1	6.3	5.7	*
1977 Avg.	34.3	32.3	30.9	1.4	2.0	5.9	6.1	.1
1978								
January								
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

<sup>1/</sup> Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

Series began January 1970.

<sup>2/</sup> Non-additive - included in total employment.

Revised to 1977 Benchmarks.

\* Under 50.

Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

Table III  
BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)  
Civilian Labor Force  
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED  
(in Thousands)

RESIDENCE DATA

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Manage- ment Dispute <sup>2/</sup>
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent <sup>1/</sup>		
						County	State	
1976								
January	45.8	42.1	41.1	1.0	3.7	8.1	10.4	*
February	45.8	42.5	41.4	1.1	3.3	7.1	9.7	*
March	46.7	43.3	42.0	1.3	3.4	7.3	9.4	*
April	49.2	46.3	44.7	1.6	2.9	5.8	7.7	*
May	48.8	46.5	44.8	1.7	2.3	4.7	6.6	*
June	51.2	47.7	45.8	1.9	3.5	6.8	8.1	*
July	51.0	47.9	45.8	2.1	3.1	6.2	7.3	*
August	50.6	47.7	45.5	2.2	2.9	5.7	6.9	*
September	51.3	48.8	47.1	1.7	2.5	4.8	6.2	*
October	50.4	48.0	46.5	1.5	2.4	4.6	6.1	*
November	50.5	48.0	46.7	1.3	2.5	4.9	6.9	*
December	50.6	47.8	46.7	1.1	2.8	5.6	7.3	*
1976 Avg.	49.3	46.4	44.9	1.5	2.9	5.9	7.7	*
1977								
January	49.3	46.1	45.1	1.0	3.2	6.5	8.5	*
February	49.7	46.7	45.6	1.1	3.0	6.1	8.2	*
March	50.5	47.8	46.4	1.4	2.7	5.4	7.6	*
April	51.2	48.9	47.2	1.7	2.3	4.5	6.3	*
May	51.7	49.5	47.7	1.8	2.2	4.2	5.5	*
June	52.3	50.1	48.1	2.0	2.2	4.2	5.8	*
July	53.0	50.8	48.7	2.1	2.2	4.1	5.5	.1
August	53.5	51.3	49.0	2.3	2.2	4.0	5.2	.1
September	54.0	51.9	50.1	1.8	2.1	3.9	5.0	.1
October	53.0	50.9	49.4	1.5	2.1	4.0	5.0	.1
November	52.5	50.5	49.2	1.3	2.0	3.8	5.4	*
December	52.8	50.6	49.5	1.1	2.2	4.2	5.7	.1
1977 Avg.	52.0	49.6	48.0	1.6	2.4	4.5	6.1	*
1978								
January								
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

<sup>1/</sup> Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

<sup>2/</sup> Non-additive - included in total employment.

\* Under 50.

Series began January 1970.

Revised to 1977 Benchmarks.

Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.



MONTANA

Statewide Employment by Industry

NOVEMBER 1977

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Nov. 1977	Oct. 1977	Nov. 1976	Net Changes to Current Month from:	
				Oct. 1977	Nov. 1976
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS <sup>1/</sup>	350.2	354.9	338.6	-4.7	11.6
EMPLOYED PERSONS	331.2	337.1	315.4	-5.9	15.8
Persons Employed in Agriculture	28.4	33.0	28.2	-4.6	.2
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	19.0	17.8	23.2	1.2	-4.2
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted <sup>2/</sup>	5.4	5.0	6.9	.4	-1.5
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted <sup>2/</sup>	5.6	6.1	7.0	-.5	-1.4
<hr/>					
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	271.4	271.9	257.5	-.5	13.9
<hr/>					
MANUFACTURING	24.6	24.4	24.5	.2	.1
Durable Goods	15.7	15.8	15.9	-.1	-.2
24 Lumber and Wood Products	9.2	9.2	9.5	0	-.3
33 Primary Metal Industries	3.3	3.3	3.3	0	0
Other Durable Goods	3.2	3.3	3.1	-.1	.1
Nondurable Goods	8.9	8.6	8.6	.3	.3
20 Food and Kindred Products	4.2	3.9	3.8	.3	.4
27 Printing and Publishing	2.1	2.1	2.2	0	-.1
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.2	1.2	1.1	0	.1
Other Nondurable Goods	1.4	1.4	1.5	0	-.1
<hr/>					
MINING	6.4	6.3	6.2	.1	.2
10 Metal Mining	2.1	2.1	2.4	0	-.3
12 & 14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	1.6	1.6	1.6	0	0
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	2.7	2.6	2.2	.1	.5



## RESIDENCE DATA

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

Table V

## GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

## Employment by Industry

November 1977

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Nov. 1977	Oct. 1977	Nov. 1976	Net Changes to Current Month from:	
				Oct. 1977	Nov. 1976
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS <sup>1/</sup> .....	34.7	35.6	33.1	-.9	1.6
EMPLOYED PERSONS .....	32.9	33.6	30.8	-.7	2.1
Persons Employed in Agriculture .....	1.1	1.3	1.1	-.2	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS .....	1.8	2.0	2.3	-.2	-.5
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted <sup>2/</sup> .....	5.2	5.7	6.9	-.5	-1.7
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted <sup>2/</sup> ..	5.6	6.5	7.3	-.9	-1.7
<hr/>					
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data) .....	30.4	30.5	28.4	-.1	2.0
Manufacturing .....	1.7	1.7	1.7	0	0
Contract Construction .....	2.1	2.1	2.2	0	-.1
Transportation and Public Utilities ...	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0
Trade .....	10.1	10.1	9.0	0	1.1
Wholesale Trade .....	2.8	2.8	2.6	0	.2
Retail Trade .....	7.3	7.3	6.4	0	.9
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate ....	1.9	1.9	1.7	0	.2
Services and Mining .....	6.6	6.6	6.1	0	.5
Government .....	6.2	6.3	5.9	-.1	.3
Federal Government .....	2.1	2.1	2.0	0	.1
State and Local Government .....	4.1	4.2	3.9	-.1	.2

<sup>1/</sup> Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships;  
includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

<sup>2/</sup> Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.  
Current month preliminary.

Revised to 1976 Benchmarks.

Table VI  
BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

NOVEMBER 1977

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Nov. 1977	Oct. 1977	Nov. 1976	Net Changes to Current Month from:	
				Oct. 1977	Nov. 1976
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS <sup>1/</sup> .....	52.5	53.0	50.5	-.5	2.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS .....	50.5	50.9	48.0	-.4	2.5
Persons Employed in Agriculture .....	1.3	1.5	1.3	-.2	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS .....	2.0	2.1	2.5	-.1	-.5
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted <sup>2/</sup> .....	3.8	4.0	4.9	-.0	-1.1
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted <sup>2/</sup> ..	4.4	4.9	5.5	-.5	-1.1
<hr/>					
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data) .....	44.7	44.7	41.9	0	2.8
Manufacturing .....	3.8	3.9	3.2	-.1	.6
Contract Construction .....	3.3	3.4	2.8	-.1	.5
Transportation and Public Utilities ...	3.7	3.7	3.8	0	-.1
Trade .....	15.0	15.0	13.6	0	1.4
Wholesale Trade .....	5.5	5.5	4.5	0	1.0
Retail Trade .....	9.5	9.5	9.1	0	.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate ....	2.1	2.0	2.0	.1	.1
Services and Mining .....	8.5	8.5	8.2	0	.3
Government .....	8.3	8.2	8.3	.1	0
Federal Government .....	1.6	1.5	1.8	.1	-.2
State and Local Government .....	6.7	6.7	6.5	0	.2

<sup>1/</sup> Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships;  
includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

<sup>2/</sup> Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

Current month preliminary.

Revised to 1977 Benchmarks.

Table VII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS<sup>1/</sup>

## Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Sept. 1977	Oct. 1977	Nov. 1977	Sept. 1977	Oct. 1977	Nov. 1977	Sept. 1977	Oct. 1977	Nov. 1977	Sept. 1977	Oct. 1977	Nov. 1977
STATEWIDE	364.8	354.9	350.2	346.7	337.1	331.2	18.1	17.8	19.0	5.0	5.0	5.4
GREAT FALLS SMSA	35.6	35.6	34.7	33.6	33.6	32.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	5.5	5.7	5.2
BILLINGS SMSA	54.0	53.0	52.5	51.9	50.9	50.5	2.1	2.1	2.0	3.9	4.0	3.8
<sup>2/</sup> BALANCE OF STATE <sup>2/</sup>	275.2	266.3	263.0	261.2	252.6	247.8	14.0	13.7	15.2	5.1	5.1	5.8
ANACONDA-BUTTE	36.4	34.7	33.9	34.2	32.6	31.6	2.2	2.1	2.3	6.0	6.0	6.7
BOZEMAN	25.8	25.2	24.6	24.9	24.2	23.4	.9	1.0	1.2	3.4	3.8	5.0
GLASGOW	18.6	17.2	16.7	17.8	16.5	15.8	.8	.7	.9	4.3	4.2	5.3
GLENDIVE	15.7	15.1	14.6	15.3	14.8	14.2	.4	.3	.4	2.3	2.1	2.9
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.1	12.0	11.6	12.5	11.5	11.0	.6	.5	.6	4.3	4.6	5.4
HAVRE	14.1	13.5	13.3	13.6	13.0	12.8	.5	.5	.5	3.8	3.4	3.5
HELENA	27.2	26.5	26.0	25.9	25.3	24.6	1.3	1.2	1.4	4.8	4.5	5.3
KALISPELL	34.0	33.1	32.5	31.6	30.5	29.8	2.4	2.6	2.7	7.0	7.8	8.3
LEWISTOWN	11.6	11.2	10.4	11.3	10.8	10.0	.3	.4	.4	3.0	3.8	4.1
MILES CITY	15.9	15.6	15.2	15.4	15.1	14.5	.5	.5	.7	3.3	3.4	4.5
MISSOULA	48.3	47.7	47.2	45.3	44.7	44.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	6.2	6.2	6.5
SHELBY-CUT BANK	19.3	17.8	16.9	18.4	16.9	15.9	.9	.9	1.0	4.5	5.0	5.8

<sup>1/</sup> A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.<sup>2/</sup> Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Totals may not add due to rounding.



TABLE VIII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS<sup>1/</sup>

## Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
	Nov. 1977	Nov. 1976	Percent Change 1976- 1977	Nov. 1977	Nov. 1976	Nov. 1977	Nov. 1976	Nov. 1977	Net Change 1976- 1977
STATEWIDE	350.2	338.6	3.4	331.2	315.4	19.0	23.2	5.4	6.9
GREAT FALLS SMSA	34.7	33.1	4.8	32.9	30.8	1.8	2.3	5.2	6.9
BILLINGS SMSA	52.5	50.5	4.0	50.5	48.0	2.0	2.5	3.8	4.9
BALANCE OF STATE <sup>2/</sup>	263.0	255.0	3.1	247.8	236.6	15.2	18.4	5.8	7.2
ANACONDA-BUTTE	33.9	34.1	-.6	31.6	31.1	2.3	3.0	6.7	8.9
BOZEMAN	24.6	24.8	-.8	23.4	23.2	1.2	1.6	5.0	6.6
GLASGOW	16.7	15.8	5.7	15.8	14.9	.9	.9	5.3	6.0
GLENDIVE	14.6	13.4	9.0	14.2	12.9	.4	.5	2.9	3.8
HARDIN-RED LODGE	11.6	11.0	5.5	11.0	10.3	.6	.7	5.4	6.8
HAVRE	13.3	12.2	9.0	12.8	11.6	.5	.6	3.5	5.3
HELENA	26.0	23.8	9.2	24.6	22.3	1.4	1.5	5.3	6.1
KALISPELL	32.5	32.9	-1.2	29.8	29.5	2.7	3.4	8.3	10.3
LEWISTOWN	10.4	10.2	2.0	10.0	9.6	.4	.6	4.1	6.4
MILES CITY	15.2	13.9	9.4	14.5	13.2	.7	.7	4.5	4.8
MISSOULA	47.2	43.5	8.5	44.1	39.7	3.1	3.8	6.5	8.9
SHELBY-CUT BANK	16.9	15.8	7.0	15.9	14.9	1.0	.9	5.8	5.9

<sup>1/</sup> A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Businesses Firms" page. Map inside back cover.<sup>2/</sup> Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.  
Totals may not add due to rounding

TABLE IX

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE, BY COUNTY  
NOVEMBER 1977

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	350162	331184	18978	5.4
CASCADE	34052	32858	1194	5.2
YELLOWSTONE	52542	50548	1994	3.8
BEAVERHEAD	4271	4155	116	2.7
BIGHORN	4594	4269	325	7.1
BLAINE	3007	2872	134	4.5
BRECKENRIDGE	1440	1347	93	6.5
CAREEN	3202	3035	167	5.2
CARTER	877	857	20	2.3
CHUTEAU	3040	2937	103	3.4
CUSTER	5823	5570	253	4.3
DANIELS	1425	1374	51	3.6
DAWSON	5487	5276	211	3.8
DEER LODGE	6435	5949	486	7.6
FALLON	2139	2080	59	2.8
FERROS	5340	5142	198	3.7
FLAHEAD	19386	17814	1552	8.0
GALLATIN	18571	17715	856	4.6
GARFIELD	864	817	47	5.4
GLACIER	4951	4519	432	8.7
GOLDEN VALLEY	434	412	22	5.1
GRANITE	1004	920	84	8.4
HILL	9166	8863	303	3.3
JEFFERSON	2213	2402	211	8.1
JUDITH BASIN	1160	1132	28	2.4
LAKE	6351	5935	418	6.6
LEWIS AND CLARK	21945	20875	1070	4.9
LIBERTY	1088	1056	32	2.9
LINCOLN	6805	6079	726	10.7
MC CONE	1508	1474	34	2.3
MALIBON	2425	2287	138	5.7
MEACHER	621	780	41	5.0
MINERAL	1457	1239	118	8.1
MISSOULA	34652	32572	2080	6.0
MUSSELSHELL	1765	1677	88	5.0
PARK	5298	4949	349	6.6
PETROLEUM	329	313	6	1.8
PHILLIPS	2485	2401	84	3.4
PURDIE	3556	3354	202	5.7
POWER RIVER	1022	1026	26	2.5
POWELL	3143	2985	158	5.0
PRAIRIE	998	972	26	2.6
RAVALLI	6557	5981	576	8.8
RICHARD	5166	5072	94	1.8
ROOSEVELT	5700	5435	267	4.7
ROSELLE	4727	4455	302	6.3
SANDERS	4532	4215	317	7.0
SHERIDAN	2449	2375	74	3.0
SILVER BOW	16666	15565	1503	7.8
STILLWATER	2367	2269	98	4.1
SWEET GRASS	1456	1412	38	2.6
TETON	2522	2409	114	4.5
TODD	2794	2665	131	4.7
TREASURE	498	470	28	5.6
VALLEY	4675	4264	411	8.8
WEAVER	1358	1277	81	6.0
WIBAUX	589	580	9	1.5

## MONTANA

## FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

NOVEMBER 1977

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT				TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON			
	Nov. 1977 <sup>1/</sup>	Oct. 1977	Nov. 1976	Net Change to Current Month From: Oct. 1977	Total	Percent Women	Total	Percent Women
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers .	114.1	113.9	104.1	.2	10.0		271.4	42.0
Manufacturing .....	3.1	3.2	3.2	-.1	-.1		24.6	12.6
Mining .....	.3	.3	.3	0	0		6.4	4.7
Contract Construction .....	1.1	1.1	1.0	0	.1		17.8	6.2
Transportation & Public Utilities .	3.7	3.8	3.5	-.1	2		20.4	18.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade .....	31.1	31.1	27.5	0	3.6		68.1	45.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ..	7.7	7.6	6.8	.1	.9		12.0	64.2
Services .....	32.6	32.4	30.2	.2	2.4		51.2	63.7
Government <sup>2/</sup> .....	34.5	34.4	31.6	.1	2.9		70.9	48.7
							271.9	41.9
							24.4	13.1
							6.3	4.8
							18.2	6.0
							20.4	18.6
							67.9	45.8
							11.9	63.9
							51.1	63.4
							71.7	48.0

<sup>1/</sup> Current month preliminary.

Revised to 1976 Benchmark.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.

Prepared by the Montana Employment Security Division in Cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Establishment Series began January 1974.

TABLE XI

## MONTANA FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

1976

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary .	95.3	95.3	96.4	98.5	100.1	101.3	102.1	103.0	103.6	103.6	104.1	104.1	100.7
Manufacturing .....	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0
Mining .....	.3	.3	1.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
Contract Construction .....	.8	.8	.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	.8	1.0
Transport. & Public Utilities .....	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade .....	23.5	23.2	24.0	25.4	26.4	27.1	28.4	28.3	28.5	27.4	27.5	27.7	26.4
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate .	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.7
Services .....	27.7	27.9	28.1	28.5	28.7	29.6	30.0	30.5	30.4	30.1	30.2	30.1	29.3
Government <sup>1/</sup> .....	30.3	30.5	30.6	30.6	30.8	30.3	29.1	28.8	29.4	31.1	31.6	31.8	30.4

1977

Nonagricultural Wage & Salary .	103.2	103.8	105.8	107.0	105.9	109.8	109.2	111.7	114.2	113.9	114.1	
Manufacturing .....	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.1	
Mining .....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	
Contract Construction .....	.8	.8	.7	.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	
Transport. & Public Utilities .....	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	
Wholesale & Retail Trade .....	26.8	26.7	28.0	28.8	29.0	30.6	30.2	30.2	30.6	31.1	31.1	
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate .	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	
Services .....	30.5	30.7	31.1	31.4	31.3	32.4	32.6	32.6	33.1	32.4	32.6	
Government <sup>1/</sup> .....	31.3	31.8	32.3	32.3	30.8	31.6	30.9	32.9	34.6	34.4	34.5	

<sup>1/</sup> Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.  
 Prepared by Montana Employment Security Division in cooperation with U. S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.  
 Revised to 1976 Benchmark.



## ECONOMIC INDICATORS

# COMPOSITE INDEX OF SIX ECONOMIC INDICATORS\* 9 \*\*



## Composite Index of SIX ECONOMIC INDICATORS 1972 = 100

<u>1976</u>	
January	97.2
February	95.7
March	97.6
April	96.9
May	95.0
June	93.3
July	93.9
August	94.8
September	98.1
October	99.3
November	98.3
December	98.8

<u>1977</u>	
January	97.2
February	98.3
March	98.3
April	99.2
May	97.3
June	97.6
July	98.0
August	98.6
September	99.0
October	
November	
December	

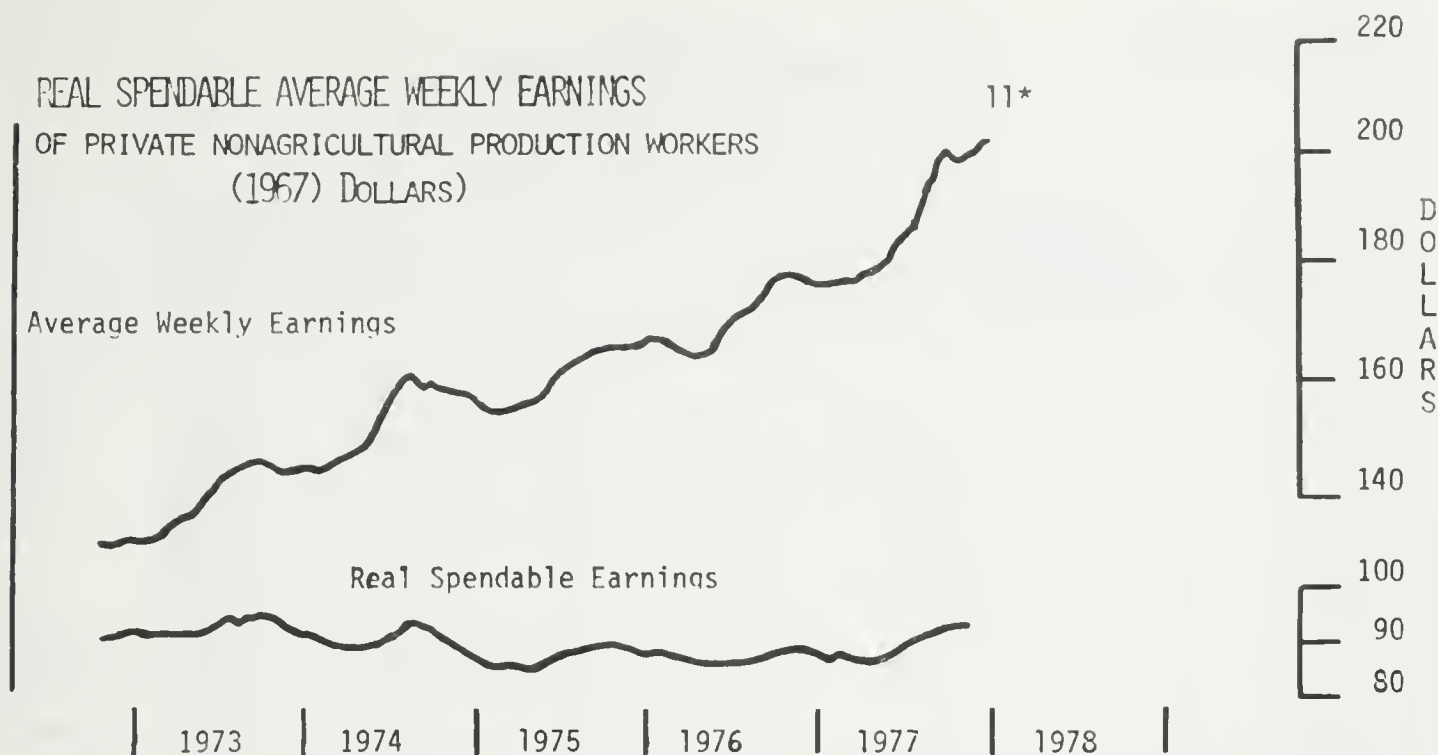
## MONTANA'S COMPOSITE INDEX

The Composite Index reacted as expected in September, displaying moderate improvement over the previous month. The manufacturing related components of the index were virtually unchanged from August, with the drop in average weekly initial claims for unemployment insurance being responsible for the bulk of the improvement in the monthly figure.

Estimates for manufacturing employment in October and available claims data assure a sizable increase in the Composite Index for October. Barring extreme fluctuations in turnover rates, the Index should jump over 100.0 for the first time since 1973.

\* Employment, Average Weekly Hours, Total Accessions, and Layoffs in Manufacturing; Building Permits, and Average Weekly Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims.

\*\* Indicates last month of plotted data.



	Nov. 1977	Oct. 1977	Nov. 1976
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	\$198.45	\$202.65	\$175.02
Taxes Withheld	29.37	30.54	26.35
Spendable Earnings	169.08	172.15	148.67
Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967	77.89	78.86	63.13
Real Spendable Earnings in 1967 Dollars	91.19	93.29	85.54

	Average Weekly Earnings <sup>1/</sup>	Real Spendable Earnings <sup>2/</sup>
1976		
July	172.67	85.92
Aug.	175.69	86.77
Sep.	178.92	87.72
Oct.	177.79	86.90
Nov.	175.02	85.54
Dec.	175.78	85.62
1977		
Jan.	175.94	85.17
Feb.	176.00	84.35
Mar.	174.94	83.40
Apr.	178.69	84.21
May	184.79	86.12
June	185.26	87.77
July	190.97	89.63
Aug.	200.28	92.96
Sep.	197.89	91.67
Oct.	202.65	93.29
Nov.	198.45p	91.19p
Dec.		

#### REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS

Sparked by a \$4.20 drop in gross average weekly earnings, as well as a slight increase in the rate of inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index, real wages fell by over \$2.00 in November, after reaching the yearly high of \$93.29 in October.

The winter months usually bring about declining payrolls in the state, and November's figures should be analyzed in this light. However, economists and consumers will continue to observe closely the Consumer Price Index.

\* Indicates last month of plotted data.

p: Preliminary

<sup>1/</sup> Average weekly earnings of total private nonagricultural production workers.

<sup>2/</sup> Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers.





TABLE XII  
MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE  
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED  
(in Thousands)

RESIDENCE DATA

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Manage- ment Dispute <sup>2/</sup>
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent <sup>1/</sup>		
						Montana	U. S.	
1976								
January	335.4	308.3	275.8	32.5	27.1	8.1	7.8	*
February	336.6	310.1	276.7	33.4	26.5	7.9	7.6	*
March	336.0	308.9	275.9	33.0	27.1	8.1	7.5	*
April	337.2	311.9	276.8	35.1	25.3	7.5	7.5	*
May	335.5	309.9	276.8	33.1	25.6	7.6	7.3	*
June	332.0	305.7	272.6	33.1	26.3	7.9	7.5	.1
July	341.9	314.8	280.3	34.5	27.1	7.9	7.8	.1
August	344.1	315.2	281.5	33.7	28.9	8.4	7.9	.1
September	343.9	317.8	285.0	32.8	26.1	7.6	7.8	.1
October	343.0	318.2	285.2	33.0	24.8	7.2	7.9	.1
November	346.2	322.0	288.9	33.1	24.2	7.0	8.1	.1
December	345.5	321.3	287.6	33.7	24.2	7.0	7.8	.1
1976 Avg.	339.8	313.7	280.3	33.4	26.1	7.7	7.7	.1
1977								
January	343.2	321.3	287.1	34.2	21.9	6.4	7.3	.1
February	347.0	324.5	289.4	35.1	22.5	6.5	7.5	.1
March	346.7	324.7	289.8	34.9	22.0	6.4	7.3	.1
April	348.5	327.0	289.7	37.3	21.5	6.2	7.0	.1
May	348.2	325.7	290.8	34.9	22.5	6.5	6.9	.1
June	343.1	324.4	289.4	35.0	18.7	5.4	7.1	.2
July	353.2	331.9	295.7	36.2	21.3	6.0	6.9	3.3
August	360.3	336.7	301.5	35.2	23.6	6.6	7.1	.2
September	357.2	334.6	300.9	33.7	22.6	6.3	6.9	.1
October	357.2	335.5	302.1	33.4	21.7	6.1	7.0	.5
November	357.6	337.7	304.4	33.3	19.9	5.6	6.9	.1
December								
1977 Avg.								
1978								
January								
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

<sup>1/</sup> Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

<sup>2/</sup> Non-additive - included in total employment

\* Under 50.

Series began January 1970

Revised to 1977 Benchmarks.

Current month preliminary.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

## RESIDENCE DATA

TABLE XIII  
GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)  
Civilian Labor Force  
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED  
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Manage- ment Dispute <sup>2/</sup>
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent <sup>1/</sup>		
						County	State	
1976								
January	32.0	29.3	28.0	1.3	2.7	8.5	8.1	*
February	32.1	29.4	28.1	1.3	2.7	8.3	7.9	*
March	32.6	29.8	28.5	1.3	2.8	8.6	8.1	*
April	32.4	29.8	28.4	1.4	2.6	8.2	7.5	*
May	32.4	29.9	28.6	1.3	2.5	7.7	7.6	*
June	32.7	29.9	28.6	1.3	2.8	8.6	7.9	*
July	32.6	29.8	28.4	1.4	2.8	8.5	7.9	*
August	32.9	30.1	28.7	1.4	2.8	8.5	8.4	*
September	32.5	30.0	28.7	1.3	2.5	7.6	7.6	*
October	32.9	30.4	29.1	1.3	2.5	7.5	7.2	*
November	33.4	31.0	29.7	1.3	2.4	7.3	7.0	*
December	31.4	29.1	27.8	1.3	2.3	7.2	7.0	*
1976 Avg.	32.5	29.9	28.6	1.3	2.6	8.0	7.7	*
1977								
January	33.8	31.6	30.2	1.4	2.2	6.5	6.4	*
February	33.8	31.8	30.4	1.4	2.0	5.8	6.5	*
March	33.8	31.9	30.5	1.4	1.9	5.6	6.4	*
April	34.1	32.1	30.6	1.5	2.0	5.8	6.2	*
May	34.0	32.1	30.7	1.4	1.9	5.5	6.5	*
June	34.1	32.5	31.1	1.4	1.6	4.7	5.4	*
July	34.5	32.6	31.2	1.4	1.9	5.6	6.0	.8
August	34.7	32.6	31.2	1.4	2.1	6.2	6.6	*
September	35.1	32.8	31.5	1.3	2.3	6.5	6.3	*
October	35.5	33.2	31.9	1.3	2.3	6.5	6.1	.4
November	35.1	33.1	31.8	1.3	2.0	5.6	5.6	*
December								
1977 Avg.								
1978								
January								
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

Series began January 1970.

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.

Revised to 1977 Benchmarks.

\* Under 50.

Current month preliminary.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

TABLE XIV  
BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)  
Civilian Labor Force  
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED  
(in Thousands)

RESIDENCE DATA

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Manage- ment Dispute <sup>2/</sup>
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent <sup>1/</sup>		
						County	State	
1976								
January	47.3	44.2	42.7	1.5	3.1	6.6	8.1	*
February	47.9	44.9	43.4	1.5	3.0	6.2	7.9	*
March	48.1	45.1	43.6	1.5	3.0	6.2	8.1	*
April	49.8	46.8	45.2	1.6	3.0	6.0	7.5	*
May	48.7	46.0	44.5	1.5	2.7	5.7	7.6	*
June	49.5	46.4	44.8	1.6	3.1	6.2	7.9	*
July	49.3	46.3	44.8	1.5	3.0	6.1	7.9	*
August	49.5	46.5	44.9	1.6	3.0	6.1	8.4	*
September	51.0	48.2	46.7	1.5	2.8	5.6	7.6	*
October	50.0	47.2	45.7	1.5	2.8	5.6	7.2	*
November	50.3	47.5	46.0	1.5	2.8	5.5	7.0	*
December	50.5	47.7	46.2	1.5	2.8	5.6	7.0	*
1976 Avg.	49.3	46.4	44.9	1.5	2.9	5.9	7.7	*
1977								
January	50.8	48.2	46.7	1.5	2.6	5.2	6.4	*
February	51.8	49.1	47.5	1.6	2.7	5.3	6.5	*
March	52.0	49.7	48.1	1.6	2.3	4.4	6.4	*
April	51.8	49.4	47.7	1.7	2.4	4.7	6.2	*
May	51.6	49.0	47.4	1.6	2.6	5.1	6.5	*
June	50.6	48.8	47.2	1.6	1.8	3.6	5.4	*
July	51.2	49.2	47.6	1.6	2.0	3.9	6.0	.1
August	52.3	50.0	48.3	1.7	2.3	4.4	6.6	.1
September	53.7	51.2	49.6	1.6	2.5	4.6	6.3	.1
October	52.6	50.0	48.5	1.5	2.6	4.9	6.1	.1
November	52.4	50.1	48.6	1.5	2.3	4.4	5.6	*
December								
1977 Avg.								
1978								
January								
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								

<sup>1/</sup> Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

<sup>2/</sup> Non-additive - included in total employment.

\* Under 50.

Series began January 1970.

Revised to 1977 Benchmarks.

Current month preliminary.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

# MONTANA HOURS AND EARNINGS For Private Nonagricultural Industries

NOVEMBER 1977

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1977	Oct. 1977	Nov. 1976	Nov. 1977	Oct. 1977	Nov. 1976	Nov. 1977	Oct. 1977	Nov. 1976
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$198.45	\$202.65	\$175.02	35.0	35.0	35.5	5.67	5.79	4.93
MANUFACTURING	300.84	298.49	248.12	42.1	43.1	41.7	7.09	6.98	5.95
Durable Goods	308.02	312.58	249.90	43.2	44.4	42.5	7.13	7.04	5.88
Primary Metal Industries	308.45	310.06	284.20	39.8	39.7	40.6	7.75	7.81	7.00
Nondurable Goods	277.60	274.57	241.20	39.6	40.2	40.0	7.01	6.83	6.03
Food and Kindred Products	228.89	228.78	225.08	39.6	41.0	41.3	5.78	5.58	5.45
MINING	363.78	378.06	318.69	42.3	42.1	43.3	8.60	8.98	7.36
Metal Mining	395.01	434.07	301.79	39.9	39.0	40.4	9.90	11.13	7.47
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	355.94	409.42	329.16	37.0	37.7	39.0	9.62	10.86	8.44
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	315.78	315.78	276.22	42.5	42.5	41.6	7.43	7.43	6.64
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	276.18	275.10	250.04	42.1	42.0	40.2	6.56	6.55	6.22
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	162.10	157.74	134.59	33.7	33.0	34.6	4.81	4.78	3.89
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	139.10	139.48	126.02	36.8	36.9	35.8	3.78	3.78	3.52
SERVICES	117.12	117.41	108.77	29.5	29.5	29.8	3.97	3.98	3.65

Data for current month are preliminary.

Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.

Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

Prepared by U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.



## In Manufacturing and Mining Industries

(per 100 employees)

OCTOBER 1977

	ACCESSION RATES				SEPARATION RATES									
	Total		New Hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs					
	Oct. 1977	Sept. 1977	Oct. 1976	Oct. 1977	Sept. 1977	Oct. 1977	Oct. 1976	Oct. 1977	Sept. 1977	Oct. 1977	Sept. 1977	Oct. 1977		
MANUFACTURING	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.5	5.5	3.1	2.0	3.6	1.8	.9	.6
Durable Goods	1.9	3.6	2.0	1.7	3.4	1.6	2.5	5.9	2.3	1.3	3.8	1.2	.4	.5
Primary Metal Industries	1.4	3.1	2.4	.8	1.9	.9	2.0	6.4	1.0	.6	3.2	.5	.5	1.2
Nondurable Goods	9.7	6.9	8.2	9.4	6.0	8.0	5.4	4.7	4.4	3.2	3.2	2.8	1.7	.7
MINING	3.7	2.1	1.8	2.6	1.6	.6	4.7	8.3	2.5	3.2	6.4	1.8	.9	1.3
Metal Mining	2.0	1.5	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.5	4.3	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	2.6	2.6

\* Less than .05.

Prepared by U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.  
Series began January 1959.

TABLE XVII  
NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA  
BY INDUSTRY

New business firms in Montana are a reflection of economic activity within the business community. Data furnished on this page and the following page are an aggregate of information supplied by the office of the Montana Secretary of State and the Montana Employment Security Division. These data should in no way be construed as being absolute. They are presented to indicate business trends during the survey period.

The chart on the following page is a break-down by county and labor market area of business starts in Montana during the current month and year to date, with a comparison to the previous year.

The following chart is a break-down of new businesses by industry, with a comparison to last year.

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Nov. 1977</u>	<u>Nov. 1976</u>	<u>Year to Date</u>	
			<u>1977</u>	<u>1976</u>
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	27	30	249	280
MINING	13	8	128	104
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	55	37	789	501
MANUFACTURING	21	4	195	131
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	16	11	162	106
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	99	61	1129	696
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	28	34	403	271
SERVICES	131	77	1285	956
GOVERNMENT	0	0	0	0
NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	3	11	73	32
STATE TOTAL	393	273	4413	3077

TABLE XVIII  
NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA  
BY LABOR MARKET AREA

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS					NEW BUSINESS FIRMS				
Areas	Nov. 1977	Nov. 1976	Year to Date		Areas	Nov. 1977	Nov. 1976	Year to Date	
			1977	1976				1977	1976
STATE OF MONTANA	393	273	4413	3077	HAVRE LMA	11	11	140	107
					Blaine	4	3	21	16
					Hill	7	6	95	75
GREAT FALLS SMSA	38	26	473	274	Liberty	0	2	24	16
					HELENA LMA	33	20	347	210
BILLINGS SMSA	72	44	721	519	Broadwater	3	0	21	12
					Jefferson	1	0	19	10
					Lewis and Clark	29	20	307	188
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	19	18	295	232	KALISPELL LMA	53	29	543	374
Beaverhead	5	6	40	33	Flathead	33	21	367	246
Deer Lodge	0	1	29	28	Lake	13	6	100	80
Granite	1	0	8	6	Lincoln	7	2	76	48
Madison	3	2	32	24	LEWISTOWN LMA	7	9	101	63
Powell	1	0	19	20	Fergus	4	4	69	36
Silver Bow	9	9	167	121	Golden Valley	0	0	3	4
BOZEMAN LMA	29	22	402	258	Judith Basin	1	1	8	2
Gallatin	27	17	325	213	Musselshell	1	1	16	13
Meagher	0	0	5	6	Petroleum	0	0	0	2
Park	2	5	72	39	Wheatland	1	3	5	6
GLASGOW LMA	16	15	125	129	MILES CITY LMA	12	15	131	147
Daniels	4	3	14	29	Carter	1	4	8	10
Phillips	2	0	18	5	Custer	5	4	72	69
Roosevelt	1	5	26	36	Fallon	3	4	13	19
Sheridan	3	3	23	23	Powder River	0	0	4	12
Valley	6	4	44	36	Rosebud	3	3	29	34
GLENDIVE LMA	11	8	153	95	Treasure	0	0	5	3
Dawson	5	7	45	30	MISSOULA LMA	66	33	710	441
Garfield	0	0	7	6	Mineral	0	0	13	14
McCone	0	1	12	13	Missoula	51	27	540	326
Prairie	2	0	17	7	Ravalli	11	3	110	52
Richland	4	0	70	38	Sanders	4	3	47	49
Wibaux	0	0	2	1	SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	20	18	178	147
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	6	5	94	81	Chouteau	3	2	17	20
Big Horn	1	0	30	18	Glacier	5	4	40	39
Carbon	4	2	34	26	Pondera	4	4	47	35
Stillwater	1	0	21	17	Teton	3	4	16	29
Sweet Grass	0	3	9	20	Toole	5	4	58	24

Source of data: State of Montana Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section; Montana Secretary of State.





UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIM TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs, enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons; to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week and for how many potential weeks is the claimant qualified.\* Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individual's reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under the Montana Law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

\* *If sufficient wage credits have been secured by a claimant from sources other than insured employment, he may be eligible for benefits which are financed wholly or partially from federal funds.*

TABLE XIX

## DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

NOVEMBER 1977  
COUNTY

NO. OF PAYS

INTRASTATE  
AMT. OF PAYS

BEAVERHEAD	133	10,092.00
BIG HORN	267	20,497.00
BLAINE	135	10,209.00
BROADWATER	71	5,410.00
CARBON	226	16,590.00
CARTER	10	948.00
CASCADE	2,360	173,933.00
CHOUTEAU	90	6,513.00
CUSTER	297	23,765.00
DANIELS	27	1,773.00
DAWSON	107	8,480.00
DEER LODGE	801	63,190.00
FALLON	20	1,266.00
FERGUS	173	13,431.00
FLATHEAD	1,983	146,988.50
GALLATIN	1,031	75,960.00
GARFIELD	6	582.00
GLACIER	373	27,601.00
GOLDEN VALLEY	14	1,189.00
GRANITE	69	5,072.00
HILL	357	27,612.00
JEFFERSON	326	27,268.00
JUDITH BASIN	18	1,530.00
LAKE	467	32,824.00
LEWIS & CLARK	1,400	111,907.00
LIBERTY	20	1,266.00
LINCOLN	860	62,842.00
MADISON	121	8,480.00
MCCONE	24	1,624.00
MEAGHER	32	2,075.00
MINERAL	152	12,058.00
MISSOULA	2,719	199,688.00
MUSSELSHELL	88	7,194.00
PARK	424	28,462.34
PETROLEUM	1	7.00
PHILLIPS	67	4,816.00
PONDERA	95	7,197.00
POWDER RIVER	14	1,090.00
POWELL	227	16,747.00
PRAIRIE	36	2,946.00
RAVALLI	538	36,416.00
RICHLAND	61	3,831.00
ROOSEVELT	196	12,354.00
ROSEBUD	285	22,998.00
SANDERS	510	41,076.00
SHERIDAN	21	1,090.00
SILVER HOW	2,127	156,422.00
STILLWATER	94	7,523.00
SWEETGRASS	63	4,884.00
TETON	115	8,719.00
TOOLE	91	6,658.00
TREASURE	36	3,213.00
VALLEY	532	42,668.00
WHEATLAND	48	3,336.00
WIBAU	2	196.00
YELLOWSTONE	2,533	200,267.00
TOTAL FOR STATE	22,893	1,722,763.84
INTERSTATE	1,696	159,278.63
TOTAL	24,589	1,882,042.47

TABLE XX

CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE  
JANUARY THROUGH NOVEMBER 1977

COUNTY	NO. OF PAYS	INTRASTATE AMT. OF PAYS
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BEAVERHEAD	2,000	143,222.00
BIG HORN	3,859	287,904.00
BLAINE	2,076	143,488.00
BROADWATER	819	58,905.00
CARBON	2,767	203,378.00
CARTER	228	17,082.00
CASCADE	30,033	2,148,850.50
CHOUTEAU	1,194	82,632.00
CUSTER	4,093	326,158.00
DANIELS	410	30,717.00
DAWSON	2,864	209,641.00
DEER LODGE	9,364	717,174.00
FALLON	384	30,356.00
FERGUS	4,340	323,038.30
FLATHEAD	25,573	1,877,477.49
GALLATIN	13,364	988,164.00
GARFIELD	242	19,913.00
GLACIER	6,259	452,918.00
GOLDEN VALLEY	243	16,298.00
GRANITE	1,642	123,557.00
HILL	5,445	399,585.00
JEFFERSON	3,637	288,525.40
JUDITH BASIN	336	25,736.00
LAKE	7,647	524,877.00
LEWIS & CLARK	16,863	1,300,914.97
LIBERTY	257	17,029.00
LINCOLN	12,150	894,990.00
MADISON	1,266	83,811.00
MCCONE	436	30,537.00
MEAGHER	748	56,951.00
MINERAL	2,919	214,714.68
MISSOULA	34,987	2,507,086.50
MUSSELSHELL	2,569	195,943.00
PARK	5,221	356,778.48
PETROLEUM	49	3,087.00
PHILLIPS	1,525	103,996.00
PONDERA	1,838	135,341.00
POWDER RIVER	277	24,529.00
POWELL	3,501	274,019.00
PRAIRIE	558	46,027.00
RAVALLI	3,583	592,215.94
RICHLAND	1,925	141,266.00
ROOSEVELT	3,255	212,601.00
ROSEBUD	4,383	356,770.00
SANDERS	4,854	356,921.00
SHERIDAN	685	47,415.00
SILVER BOW	30,133	2,240,803.04
STILLWATER	1,462	116,862.00
SWEETGRASS	558	42,314.00
TETON	1,556	114,044.50
TOOLE	1,872	144,610.00
TREASURE	388	31,327.00
VALLEY	6,559	485,552.00
WHEATLAND	433	35,962.00
WIBAUX	284	17,265.00
YELLOWSTONE	39,200	3,048,296.79
TOTAL FOR STATE	320,113	23,669,576.59
INTERSTATE	23,073	2,333,858.93
TOTAL	343,186	26,003,435.42

TABLE XXI

## SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

## YEAR-TO-DATE

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>Net Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Initial Claims <sup>1/</sup>	42,407	43,249	- 842	-1.9
Continued Claims <sup>1/</sup>	393,783	425,344	-31,561	-7.4
Number of Benefit Payments <sup>1/</sup>	343,186	361,926	-18,740	-5.2
Amount of Benefits Paid <sup>1/</sup>	\$26,003,435	\$23,743,615	\$2,259,820	9.5
Average Weekly Benefit Amount <sup>1/ 2/</sup>	\$79.46	\$70.67	\$8.79	12.4

MONTHLY

	<u>Nov. 1977</u>	<u>Oct. 1977</u>	<u>Nov. 1976</u>	<u>Change From Year Ago Net</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Initial Claims <sup>1/</sup>	4,201	3,510	4,074	127	3.1
Continued Claims <sup>1/</sup>	33,843	25,725	32,306	1,537	4.8
Number of Benefit Payments <sup>1/</sup>	24,589	18,895	27,878	-3,289	-11.8
Amount of Benefits Paid <sup>1/ 2/</sup>	\$1,882,042	\$1,486,452	\$1,933,564	-\$51,522	-2.7
Avg. Wkly Benefit Amt <sup>1/ 2/</sup>	\$81.28	\$85.85	\$79.08	\$2.20	2.8
Trust Fund Balance	\$91,292*	-\$1,236,085*	\$2,070,639**	-\$1,979,347	-95.6

<sup>1/</sup> Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.

<sup>2/</sup> Derived according to definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".

\* Excludes loans from Federal Government, which amount to \$9,284,089.

\*\* Excludes loans from Federal Government, which amount to \$1,366,089.

Due to the seasonality of our state, the initial and continued claims totals are beginning their usual upward trend. This is reflected by these two statistics' increase from October to November. They also show a slight increase over November of a year ago. On the positive side, the year to date totals for these two statistics show a decrease from the same period a year ago.

The number of benefit payments and the amount of benefits paid show a sizeable increase from October to November of this year but also reflect a slight decrease from November of a year ago. The year - to - date figures also reflect a decrease in the number of payments from last year while inflation has caused an increase in the amount of benefits paid over the same period.

The average weekly benefit amount dropped from October but increased from November of a year ago. However, the year - to - date average weekly benefit amount is well ahead of the figure posted for the same period a year ago.

The trust fund balance ended in November on a positive note but will return to the negative side for the next few months with the advent of increased benefit payments and a decrease in collections.





## MONTANA

## ANNUAL STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1976

DECEMBER 1977

(in Thousands)

Percent  
Change  
1976-1976

INDUSTRY	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE 1976	PERCENT CHANGE 1976-1976
<b>CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS<sup>1/</sup></b>	316.8	317.8	325.7	333.4	336.4	353.9	362.2	364.9	351.5	340.6	338.6	335.8	339.8	330.5
<b>EMPLOYED PERSONS</b>	284.0	287.0	295.1	307.8	314.0	325.2	335.8	339.7	329.9	319.7	315.4	311.1	313.7	303.6
Persons Employed in Agriculture	20.9	23.1	28.1	35.0	36.3	41.7	44.9	48.4	38.0	32.5	28.2	24.4	33.4	34.8
<b>UNEMPLOYED PERSONS</b>	32.8	30.8	30.6	25.6	22.4	28.7	26.4	25.2	21.6	20.9	23.2	24.7	26.1	26.9
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted <sup>2/</sup>	10.4	9.7	9.4	7.7	6.6	8.1	7.3	6.9	6.2	6.1	6.9	7.3	7.7	8.1
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted <sup>2/</sup>	8.1	7.9	8.1	7.5	7.6	7.9	7.9	8.4	7.6	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.7	8.1
<b>NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)<sup>3/</sup></b>	236.0	237.1	239.5	245.0	248.3	253.2	259.2	260.3	262.0	257.7	257.5	257.0	251.1	236.1
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	22.5	22.4	22.1	22.6	22.7	23.7	24.7	25.1	25.0	25.0	24.5	24.2	23.7	22.1
Durable Goods	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.4	14.8	15.3	16.2	16.4	16.3	16.2	15.9	15.7	15.3	14.1
24 Lumber and Wood Products	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.8	9.1	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.1	8.1
33 Primary Metal Industries	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Other Durable Goods	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7
Non-durable Goods	8.4	8.4	8.0	8.2	7.9	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.0
20 Food and Kindred Products	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.5
27 Printing and Publishing	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.9
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
Other Non-durable Goods	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
<b>MINING</b>	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.4
10 Metal Mining	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
12 Bituminous Coal	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.8
14 Quarrying and Non-Metal Mining	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.8	.9	.8	.8	.7	.8	.7
<b>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES</b>	9.8	10.1	10.5	12.8	13.7	14.4	15.7	16.2	16.4	16.1	15.7	14.1	13.8	12.1
15 General Building Contractors	3.3	3.4	3.5	4.3	4.7	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.1	4.8	3.7
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.4	3.6	3.8	3.8
17 Special Trade Contractors	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.4	5.2	4.6
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES</b>	18.6	18.6	18.7	18.9	19.0	19.5	20.0	20.1	20.4	20.2	20.0	20.2	19.5	19.0
40 Railroad Transportation	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.1
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.6
48 & 49 Comm., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3
<b>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE</b>	58.4	58.2	59.3	61.4	62.8	64.4	67.1	67.9	67.2	65.0	65.5	66.5	63.7	59.1
Wholesale Trade	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.7	15.0	15.2	15.5	15.4	15.2	15.4	15.7	15.4	15.1	14.2
Retail Trade	44.2	43.9	44.9	46.7	47.8	49.2	51.6	52.5	52.0	49.6	49.8	51.1	48.6	44.9
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.6	8.0	8.6	7.7	7.3
54 Food Stores	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.1
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	7.8	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.0
58 Eating and Drinking Places	14.0	14.2	14.8	15.7	16.7	17.4	18.5	19.0	18.6	17.6	17.3	17.5	16.8	15.0
59, 60, 61 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Hsg.	8.8	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.7	10.1	9.3	8.5
<b>FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE</b>	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.1	10.8	10.2
<b>SERVICES</b>	45.2	45.7	46.4	46.8	46.9	48.2	49.7	50.2	50.6	48.3	47.7	48.0	47.8	44.3
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9
72 Personal Services	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
80 Medical and other Health Services	14.2	14.3	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.9	15.2	15.3	15.5	15.3	15.3	15.4	14.9	13.8
Other Services	23.3	23.6	24.1	24.3	24.2	24.1	24.6	24.7	25.3	24.7	24.4	24.4	24.3	22.1
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	64.7	65.7	66.1	66.2	66.9	66.5	64.6	63.3	64.8	65.8	66.9	66.6	65.7	64.9
91 Federal Government	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.3	13.8	14.4	14.1	13.9	13.9	13.3	13.5	13.1	13.1	14.2
92 State Colleges and Universities	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.2	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.1	8.7
92 Other State Government	10.2	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.4
93 Local Education	21.0	21.5	21.7	21.5	21.6	21.1	20.0	19.0	20.4	21.4	21.8	21.8	20.9	20.9
93 Other Local Government	11.4	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.6	10.6	10.4	11.1	11.8	11.9	12.0	11.6	11.6

<sup>1/</sup> Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes nonagricultural self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.<sup>2/</sup> Computed from whole (unadjusted) numbers. Produced in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, by Research and Analysis, Employment Security Division, Helena, Montana.<sup>3/</sup> 1972 Standard Industrial Classification. Revised to 1977 Benchmarks.



## MONTANA

U. S. Department of Labor  
Employment and Training AdministrationANNUAL STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1977  
(Preliminary Estimates - First Eleven Months)

DECEMBER 1977

(in thousands)

11 Month  
Average  
1977

## INDUSTRY

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS <sup>1/</sup>	324.5	328.1	336.3	344.7	349.0	365.1	373.6	380.9	364.8	354.9	350.2	352.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	296.9	301.3	310.8	322.8	329.7	343.9	353.0	361.0	346.7	337.1	331.2	330.4
Persons Employed in Agriculture	22.6	24.8	29.9	37.0	38.2	43.5	46.5	49.8	38.8	33.0	28.4	35.7
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	27.6	26.8	25.5	21.9	19.3	21.2	20.6	19.9	18.1	17.8	19.0	21.6
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted <sup>2/</sup>	8.5	8.2	7.6	6.3	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.4	6.1
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted <sup>2/</sup>	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.5	5.4	6.0	6.6	6.3	6.1	5.6	6.2
-----												
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data) <sup>2/</sup>	246.5	248.3	251.0	256.0	259.8	267.8	269.5	270.9	275.5	271.9	271.4	263.2
-----												
MANUFACTURING	23.9	24.0	23.6	24.0	24.1	24.7	24.1	24.8	24.7	24.4	24.6	24.3
Durable Goods	15.1	15.3	15.1	15.2	15.7	16.0	15.5	15.0	16.0	15.8	15.7	15.8
24 Lumber and Wood Products	9.1	9.2	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.5	10.0	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.3
33 Primary Metal Industries	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.3	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2
Other Durable Goods	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1
Nondurable Goods	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.7	8.4	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.9	8.7
20 Food and Kindred Products	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.0
27 Printing and Publishing	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Other Nondurable Goods	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
MINING	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.4	4.9	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.0
10 Metal Mining	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	.7	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0
12 Bituminous Coal	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8	.9	.9	.8
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.2
14 Quarrying and Non-Metal Mining	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
-----												
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	10.8	11.5	12.5	14.7	15.5	16.4	17.7	18.5	18.0	18.2	17.8	15.7
15 General Building Contractors	3.8	4.0	4.2	5.2	5.6	6.2	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.4	6.4	5.7
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	2.5	2.9	3.5	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.4	4.7
17 Special Trade Contractors	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.3
-----												
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	13.6	19.6	19.6	19.9	20.0	20.3	20.7	20.7	20.6	20.4	20.4	20.9
40 Railroad Transportation	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.7
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.8
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	61.8	61.6	62.9	64.2	65.0	67.6	68.8	69.6	69.4	67.9	68.1	65.1
Wholesale Trade	14.9	14.9	15.1	15.4	15.7	15.9	16.0	16.2	16.0	16.3	16.3	15.1
Retail Trade	46.9	46.7	47.8	48.8	49.3	51.7	52.8	53.4	53.4	51.6	51.8	50.0
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.8	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.1
54 Food Stores	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.0
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.2
58 Eating and Drinking Places	15.3	15.5	16.5	17.3	18.3	20.3	20.9	20.9	20.4	19.5	19.1	18.7
52, 57, 59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Misc.	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.2
-----												
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.8	11.9	11.9	12.0	11.4
-----												
SERVICES	46.1	46.6	47.1	47.6	48.1	50.2	51.3	51.1	51.3	51.1	51.2	49.7
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.6	6.6	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
72 Personal Services	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
80 Medical and other Health Services	14.9	14.9	15.0	15.2	15.1	16.0	15.8	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	15.6
Other Services	23.7	24.1	24.4	24.6	24.8	25.1	25.4	25.0	25.2	25.0	25.1	24.9
-----												
GOVERNMENT	67.4	68.2	68.6	68.5	68.7	70.9	70.5	74.3	71.9	71.7	70.9	76.2
91 Federal Government	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.4	14.7	15.5	15.5	14.5	14.1	14.1	14.1
92 State Colleges and Universities	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.8	8.5	8.4	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.0	8.9
92 Other State Government	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.1	10.7	11.3	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.1	10.3	11.1
93 Local Education	21.8	22.5	22.8	22.6	22.4	21.8	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.5
93 Other Local Government	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.4	14.6	14.6	15.2	13.9	13.7	13.7	13.6

1/ Estimates based on National Household Survey, Census and Other Relationships, includes nonagricultural self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Produced in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Security Division, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.

3/ 1972 Standard Industrial Classification. Revised to 1977 benchmarks.





A map of Montana showing county boundaries and names. The map is oriented with the title 'MONTANA' on the left side. The counties are labeled with their names, and some are marked with 'LMA' or 'SMSA'. The map is a black and white line drawing.

Counties shown (from north to south, west to east):

- KALISPELL LMA
- LINCOLN
- GLACIER
- SHELBY LMA
- YOOLE
- PONDERA
- FLAYHEAD
- SANDWICH
- MISSOULA LMA
- WYER
- MISSOULA
- LOWELL
- HELENA LMA
- LEWIS AND CLARK
- GREAT FALLS SMSA
- YUTON
- CHOCUYEAU
- HAVRE LMA
- MILL
- BLAINE
- PHILLIPS
- GLASGOW LMA
- VALLEY
- ROOSEVELT
- MCONE
- RICHLAND
- GLENDIVE LMA
- DAWSON
- PRAIRIE
- WISLAUX
- FERGUS
- PETROLEUM
- LEWISTOWN LMA
- MUSSELSHELL
- GOLDER VALLEY
- WHEATLAND
- DEERMEAD
- BROOKWATER
- SALLATIN
- BOZEMAN LMA
- PARK
- MADISON
- ANACONDA LMA
- BUTTE LMA
- BEAVERHEAD
- DEER LODGE
- RAVALLI
- GRANITE
- JEFFERSON
- SILVER BOW
- YELLOWSTONE
- BILLINGS SMSA
- STILLWATER
- CARBON
- HARDIN - RED LODGE LMA
- BIG HORN
- TREASURE
- ROSEBUD
- CUSTER
- FALLON
- POWDER RIVER
- MILES CITY LMA
- CARTER

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY  
P. O. Box 1728  
Helena, Montana 59601

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POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL  
LAB 449

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

The Montana State Employment Security Division maintains 23 local Job Service Offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.